MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTM BUREAU OF PUBLIC WAT CCR CERTIFICATI CALENDAR YEAR 2 Public Water Supply N	TENT OF HEALTH 2016 MAY 23 AM 10: 53 TER SUPPLY ON 2015 Jame Jame
List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Sys	59000 8 stems included in this CCR
The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Commu Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Dep system, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures email a copy of the CCR and Certification to MSDH. Please check all	mity public water system to develop and distribute a sending on the population served by the public water in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the when distributing the CCR. You must mail, fax or ill boxes that apply.
Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach	copy of publication, water bill or other)
✓ Advertisement in local paper (attach copy ☐ On water bills (attach copy of bill) ☐ Email message (MUST Email the messag ☐ Other	e to the address below)
Date(s) customers were informed: $5/19/16$, /	/ , / /
CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other diremethods used	ect delivery. Must specify other direct delivery
Date Mailed/Distributed://	
CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy) As a URL (Provide URL As an attachment As text within the body of the email message	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of publ	ished CCR or proof of publication)
Name of Newspaper: The Baldwyn News	
Date Published: 5/19/16	
CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)	Date Posted: / /
CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the for	ollowing address (<u>DIRECT URL REQUIRED</u>):
CERTIFICATION I hereby certify that the 2015 Consumer Confidence Report (CC public water system in the form and manner identified above a the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in thi the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply. Name/Title (President Mayor, Owner, etc.)	and that I used distribution methods allowed by s CCR is true and correct and is consistent with ater system officials by the Mississippi State
Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service: Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700	May be faxed to: (601)576-7800
Jackson, MS 39215	May be emailed to:
CCR Due to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2016!	water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

2016 MAY 23 AM 10: 53

2015 Baldwyn Municipal Gas & Water System & Ingram Water System Annual Drinking Water Quality Report PWS ID # 0590001 & 0590008 May 11, 2016

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is four wells. Our wells draw from the Eutaw Formation.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Baldwyn and Ingram water systems have received a **moderate susceptibility** ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Adam Lindsey at 662-365-8171. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month at 6:00 P.M. at the Baldwyn City Hall.

Baldwyn Municipal Gas & Water System & Ingram Water System routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2015. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

			Baldw	yn PWS ID#()590001 TE	EST RE	SULTS	;
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
	(There is	convincing e		sinfectants & D				microbial contaminants.)
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	N	2015	0.80	0.50—1.30	Ppm	2	2	Water additive used to control microbes
HAA5	N	*2013	1.0	0 to 1.0	Ppb	0	60.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM [Total trihalomethane s]	N	*2013	5.60	0-5.60	ppb	0	100	By-product of drinking water chlorination
		J	<u> </u>	Radioacti	ve Contaminant	is	<u> </u>	
Barium	N	*2013	0.1322	0.094—0.132	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	* 2013	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	N	* 2013	.0	no-range	ppb	200	200	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits:
		-	Ingra	m PWS ID#0)590008 TE	ST RES	SULTS	
	(There is o	convincing e	Di svidence tha	sinfectants & D	Pisinfection B infectant is neces	y-Produssary for c	icts ontrol of	microbial contaminants.)
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	N	2015	.70	.5 – 1.0	Ppm	2	2	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHM [Total trihalomethane s]	N	*2013	2.01	0 to 2.01	ppb	0	100	By-product of drinking water chlorination
	<u> </u>			Inorgan	ic Contaminants	3		
Fluoride	N	*2013	0.274	0 to 0.274	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium	N	*2013	0.1249	0 to 0.1249	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	*2014	.3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	N	*2014	1.0	0 to 1.0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The **Town of Baldwyn** is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Your CCR will not be mailed to you however; you may obtain a copy from the City Hall please call (662) 365-8171 if you have questions.

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPL

2015 Baldwyn Municipal Gas & Water System & Ingram Water System Annual Drinking Water Quality Report PWS ID # 0590001 & 0590008 May 11, 2016

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improvement treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is four wells. Our wells draw from the Eutaw Formation.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susception of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing details information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Baldwyn and Ingram water systems have received moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Adam Lindsey at 662-365-8171. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month at 6:00 P.M. at the Baldwyn City Hall.

Baldwyn Municipal Gas & Water System & Ingram Water System routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2015. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

	N. 1. 4	Date	Level	Range of Detects	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
	Violation Y/N	Collected	Detected	or # of Samples	Measurement	5038		1084A 77841
	ngunik M Sugak	rin e sir Panisar	ì	Exceeding MCL/ACL	rada iib	vin i		
		A	***************************************			Dunde		
	All III.		Di addence the	sinfectants & D	disinfection 15 enfectant is neces	y-r rouu sary for c	ontrol of	microbial contaminants.)
was disabili		T	vidence tha	it addition of a disi	nfectant is neces	sary for c	ontrol of	microbial contaminants.) Water additive used to control microb
Chlorine (as	(There is o	onvincing e	vidence tha	sinfectants & D at addition of a dislated	isinfection B nfectant is neces	sary for c	Ontroi oi	Water additive used to control micros
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)		T	vidence tha	it addition of a disi	nfectant is neces	sary for c	Ontroi oi	microbial contaminants.) Water additive used to control microb By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (as	N	2015	0.80	0.50-1.30	Ppm Ppb	2	60.0	Water additive used to control micros By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	N	2015	0.80	0.50-1.30	Ppm	2	2	Water additive used to control micros

				Radione	tive Contaminan	ts		
Barium	N	*2013	0.1322	0.0940.132	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	* 2013	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL≈1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	N	* 2013	0.	no-range	ppb	200	200	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits:
			Ingra	m PWSID#	0590008 TE	ST RE	SULTS	
	(There is	convincing	D evidence th	isinfectants & at addition of a di	Disinfection E sinfectant is nece	ly-Prod ssary for	ucts control of	microbial contaminants.)
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	Ν.	2015	.70	.5-1.0	Ppm	2	2	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHM [Total trihalomethane s]	N	*2013	2.01	0 to 2.01	ppb ·	0	100	By-product of drinking water chlorination
		k		Inorga	nie Contaminant	9	L	
Fluoride	N	*2013	0.274	0 to 0,274	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium	N	*2013	0.1249	0 to 0.1249	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	*2014	3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1. 3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	N	*2014	1.0	0 to 1.0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, crosion of natural deposits

*No sample required in 2015

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The **Town of Baldwyn** is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Your CCR will not be mailed to you however; you may obtain a copy from the City Hall please call (662) 365-8171 if you have questions.